GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:321
ANSWERED ON:20.11.2002
POPULATION GROWTH RATE
NAMDEO HARBAJI DIWATHE;PUSHPDAN SHAMBHUDAN GADHAVI

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate of population at present in the country, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the incentives being given by the Government to encourage `Small Family` programme; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to control the growth rate of population in the country?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA)

(a): The natural growth rate of population, which is the difference between Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rateas per Sample Registration System for the year 2000 is given at Annexure-I.

(b): As per National Population Policy 2000, various promotional and motivational measures for adoption of small family norms have been included and are enclosed at Annexure- II.

(c): The steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to control the growth rate of population is as follows:

- An integrated and holistic programme for Reproductive and Child Health that include Maternal Health, Child Healthand Contraception has been in operation.

- Government has adopted a National Population Policy (NPP) in February 2000, which provides for an inter-sectoral agenda to bring about population stablization, with Community involvement in administering family planning services.

- National Population Policy 2000 has one of the objective of meeting the unmet needs of health infrastructure, health personnel and contraception and providing integrated service delivery for basic reproductive and child health care to be achieved.

- An Empowered Action Group has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Union Health and Family Welfare Minister for focused attention on improving the converge and outreach of services in demographically weaker eight states.

- No Scalpal Vasecutomy (NSV) is encouraged to have an increased male participation in the programme.

ANNEXURE-I

Natural Growth rate@

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	2000
1	Andhra Pr.	1.31
2	Assam	1.73
3	Bihar	2.31
4	Gujarat	1.77
5	Haryana	1.94
6	Karnataka	1.42
7	Kerala	1.15
8	Madhya Pr.	2.10
9.	Maharashtra	1.34
10	Orissa	1.38
11	Punjab	1.42
12	Rajasthan	2.28
13	Tamil Nadu	1.13
14	Uttar Pradesh	2.25
15	West Bengal	1.36
16	Arunachal Pradesh	1.63
17	Chhatisgarh	1.71
18	Delhi	1.52
19	Goa	0.69

20	Himachal Pradesh	1.49
21	J & K	1.34
22	Jharkhand	1.75
23	Manipur	1.27
24	Meghalaya	1.93
25	Mizoram	1.17
26	Nagaland	0.00
27	Sikkim	1.61
28	Tripura	1.11
29	Uttaranchal	1.33
30	A & N Islands	1.40
31	Chandigarh	1.36
32	D & N Haveli	2.71
33	Daman & Diu	1.71
34	Lakshadweep	2.01
35	Pondicherry	1.13
All India	1.73	

@ Birth Rate-Death Rate
Source: Sample Registration System

ANNEXURE-II

The National Population Policy, 2000 envisages some promotional/motivational measures for adoption of small family norm.The incentives being given by the Government to encourage Small Family Programme are given below:

(1) Panchayats and Zila Parishads will be rewarded and honoured for exemplary performance in universalizing the small family norm, achieving reductions in infant mortality and birth rates and promoting literacy with completion of primary schooling.

2) The Balika Samridhi Yojana run by the Department of Women and Child Development, to promote survival and care of the girl child, will continue. A cash incentive of Rs.500 is awarded at the birth of the girl child of birth order 1 or 2.

3) Maternity Benefit Scheme run by the Department of Rural Development will continue.A cash incentive of Rs.500 is awarded to mothers who have their first child after 19 years of age, for birth of the first or second child only. Disbursement of the cash award will in future be linked to compliance with antenatal check up, institutional delivery by trained birth attendant, registration of birth and BCG Immunisation.

4) A Family Welfare-linked Health Insurance Plan will be established.Couples below the poverty line, who undergo sterilization with not more than two living children, would become eligible (along with children) for health insurance (for hospitalization) not exceeding Rs.5000, and a personal accident insurance cover for the spouse undergoing sterilization.

5) Couples below the poverty line, who marry after the legal age of marriage, register the marriage, have their first child after the mother reaches the age of 21, accept the small family norm, and adopt a terminal method after birth of the second child, will be rewarded.